



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/932,107	08/16/2001	Doug Rollins	500963.01	4153

27076 7590 02/04/2005

DORSEY & WHITNEY LLP
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPARTMENT
SUITE 3400
1420 FIFTH AVENUE
SEATTLE, WA 98101

EXAMINER

JOO, JOSHUA

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

2154

DATE MAILED: 02/04/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/932,107	Applicant(s) ROLLINS, DOUG	
	Examiner Joshua Joo	Art Unit 2154	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 August 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-51 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-51 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

1. Claims 1-51 are presented for examination.
2. Claims 1-51 are rejected.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1-3, 8, 10, 11, 16-18, 23, 25-32, 35, 37-42, 47, 49, 50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being unpatentable by Banerjee et al, US Patent #6,760,017 (Banerjee hereinafter).

5. As per claims 1 and 30, Banerjee teaches an invention for controlling a plurality of host computers through a wireless interface device. Banerjee's invention comprises of:

a) A plurality of system communication devices, each system communications device being adapted to be coupled to a corresponding computer system and operable in a transmit mode to receive the operator interface data signals from the corresponding computer system and to generate corresponding operator interface transmission signals, and operable in a receive mode to receive operator interface transmission signals and to generate corresponding operator interface data signals that are applied to corresponding computer

Art Unit: 2154

system (Col 55, lines 57-61. System consists of a plurality of computers. Col 4, lines 8-13. The computer is coupled to PCMCIA interface, which can be used as a wireless transceiver card. Col 43, lines 49-56. Host computer comprises of keyboard and mouse. Col 42, lines 61-66. The computer transmits whatever is being displayed on the computer to the wireless interface device. The screen images are send to the wireless interface device. Col 11, lines 48-60. Stylus pen events are processed as input data for the Windows operating system of the host computer and the computer's outputs data from an application program is transmitted to the wireless interface device.); and

A remote access device, comprising,

b) A remote communications device operable to select a system communications device and operable during the transmit mode to receive the operator interface transmission signals from the selected system communications device and to generate corresponding operator interface data signals, and operable during the receive mode to receive operator interface data signals and generate corresponding operator interface transmission signals that are applied to the selected system communications device (Col 55, lines 45-61. A wireless interface device can select one of a plurality of host computers. Col 42, lines 61-64. Wireless interface device connects to a host computer and receives what is being displayed on the host computer. Screen images of the host computer are transmitted to the wireless interface device. Col 11, lines 48-60. Stylus pen events of the wireless interface device are processed as input data for the Windows operating system of the host computer, and the output data from an application program is transmitted to the wireless interface device. Col 10, lines 6-13. The positions of the stylus are transmitted to the host computer.), and

Art Unit: 2154

c) An operator interface device coupled to the remote communications device and adapted to accept user input and provide user output, the operator interface device operate to generate a user output in response to the operator interface data signals from the remote communications device, and operable in response to user input to apply corresponding operator interface data signals to the remote communications device (Col 3, lines 48-52. The wireless interface device has a graphical user interface (GUI) for user input. Col 4, lines 55-68. Wireless interface device has a display subsystem for collecting input and displaying output. Col 48, lines 21-24. If the user selects a "host" icon, a list of host computer groups that are accessible by the wireless device are displayed on the screen.).

6. As per claim 10, Banerjee teaches an invention for controlling a plurality of host computers through a wireless interface device. Banerjee's invention comprises of:

a) A remote communications device being operable to select a computer system and to receive from the selected computer system via a wireless communications link operator interface signals containing user output information, and to transmit to the selected computer system via the wireless communications link operator interface signals that supply user input information to the computer system (Col 55, lines 44-64. The wireless interface device selects one of a plurality of remote host computers via a wireless communications link. Col 42, lines 61-66. The wireless interface device displays what is being displayed on the host computer. Col 10, lines 6-13. The wireless interface device transmits operator input to the host computer. Col 11, lines 48-60. Stylus pen events of the wireless interface device are processed as input data for the Windows operating system of the host computer, and the output data from an application program is transmitted to the wireless interface device.), and

b) An operator interface device coupled to the remote communications device and operable to generate user output in response to the operator interface signals received by the remote communications device, and operable in response to user input to apply corresponding operator interface signals to the remote communications device for transmission to the computer system (Col 42, lines 61-66. The wireless interface device displays what is being displayed on the host computer. Col 3, lines 48-52. The wireless interface device has a graphical user interface (GUI) for user input. Col 4, lines 55-68. Wireless interface device has a display subsystem for collecting input and displaying output. Col 10, lines 6-14. The input data received from the stylus input subsystem are transmitted to the host computer.).

7. As per claim 16, Banerjee teaches an invention for controlling a plurality of host computers through a wireless interface device. Banerjee's invention comprises of:

a) A plurality of system communications devices, each system communications device being adapted to be coupled to a corresponding computer system (Col 55, lines 58-61. Invention comprises of a plurality of host computers. Col 4, lines 8-13. Host computer is provided with a PCMCIA interface for wireless communications), and

b) Operable in local-user mode to apply the operator interface data signals from the computer system to the local operator interface device to allow the computer system to be controlled through the local operator interface device (Col 43, lines 49-56. Host computer has a keyboard and mouse inputs for local user access), and

c) Operable in an override mode to inhibit control of the computer system through the local operator interface device and to operate in a transmit submode to receive the operator interface data signals from the corresponding computer system and to generate corresponding

Art Unit: 2154

operator interface transmission signals, and to operate in a receive submode to receive operator interface transmission signals and to generate corresponding operator interface data signals that are applied to the corresponding computer system (Col 43, lines 49-56. Host computer has a keyboard and mouse inputs for local user access. Col 10, lines 61-66. The host computer transmits its screen images to the wireless interface device. Col 10, lines 6-13. Input of the wireless interface device is transmitted to the host computer. Col 11, lines 53-58. Interpreted data are processed as input data to the Windows operating system or the application program.), and

A remote access device comprising:

d) A remote communications device operable to select a system communications device and operable during the transmit submode to receive the operator interface transmission signals from the selected system communications device and to generate corresponding operator interface data signals, and operable during the receive submode to receive operator interface data signals and generate corresponding operator interface transmission signals that are applied to selected system communications device (Col 55, lines 45-61. A wireless interface device can select one of a plurality of host computers. Col 42, lines 61-64. Wireless interface device connects to a host computer and displays what is being displayed on the host computer. Screen images of the host computer are transmitted to the wireless interface device. Col 11, lines 48-60. Stylus pen events are processed as input data for the Windows operating system of the computer system and the output data from an application program is transmitted to the wireless interface device. Col 10, lines 6-13. The positions of the stylus are transmitted to the host computer.), and

e) An operator interface device coupled to the remote communications device and adapted to accept user input and provide user output, the operator interface device operable to generate user output in response to the operator interface data signals from the remote communications device, and operable in response to user input to apply corresponding operator interface data signals to the remote communications device (Col 3, lines 48-52. The wireless interface device has a graphical user interface (GUI) for user input. Col 4, lines 55-68. Wireless interface device has a display subsystem for collecting input and displaying output. Col 11, lines 48-60. Stylus pen events of the wireless interface device are processed as input data for the Windows operating system of the host computer, and the output data from an application program is transmitted to the wireless interface device. Col 48, lines 21-24. If the user selects a "host" icon, a list of host computer groups that are accessible by the wireless device are displayed on the screen of the wireless interface device.).

8. As per claim 25, Banerjee teaches an invention for controlling a plurality of host computers through a wireless interface device. Banerjee's invention comprises of:

A plurality of system communications devices, each system communications device being adapted to be coupled to a corresponding computer system, and a remote access device coupled to the system communications devices and including a remote communications device and an operator interface device (Col 55, lines 58-61. Invention comprises of a plurality of host computers. Col 4, lines 8-13. Host computer is provided with a PCMIA interface. Col 4, lines 2-5. Communication between the host computer and the wireless interface device is by a wireless communications link. Col 3, lines 46-53. Wireless interface device includes a graphical user interface.).

Art Unit: 2154

9. As per claim 37, Banerjee teaches an invention for controlling a plurality of host computers through a wireless interface device. Banerjee's invention comprises of:

a) A plurality of computer systems, each computer system being adapted to provide operator interface data signals containing user output information and being adapted to receive operator interface data signals containing user input information (Col 55, lines 57-61. System consists of a plurality of computers. Col 42, lines 61-66. The host computer transmits to the wireless interface device what is being displayed on the host computer. Screen images of the host computer are transmitted to the wireless interface device. Col 10, lines 9-14. The positions of the stylus in stylus input subsystem are transmitted to the host computer, which generates display commands to the wireless interface device. This may result in an update of the LCD of the wireless interface device.),

b) A plurality of system communications devices, each system communications device coupled to a corresponding computer system and operable in a transmit mode to receive the operator interface data signals from the corresponding computer system and to generate corresponding operator interface data signals that are applied to the corresponding computer system (Col 55, lines 57-61. System consists of a plurality of computers. Col 4, lines 8-13. The remote computer is coupled to PCMCIA interface, which can be used as a wireless transceiver card. Col 43, lines 49-56. Host computer comprises of keyboard and mouse. Col 42, lines 61-66. The computer transmits what is being displayed on the computer to the wireless interface device. Screen images of the host computer are transmitted to the wireless interface device. Col 11, lines 48-60. Stylus pen events are processed as input data for the Windows operating system of the computer system and the output data from an application program is transmitted to the wireless interface device.), and

A remote access device comprising:

c) A remote communications device operable to select a system communications device and operable during the transmit mode to receive the operator interface transmission signals from the selected system communications device and to generate corresponding operating interface data signals, and operable during the receive mode to receive operator interface data signals and generate corresponding operator interface transmission signals that are applied to the selected system communications device (Col 55, lines 45-61. A wireless interface device can select one of a plurality of host computers. Col 42, lines 61-64. Wireless interface device connects to a host computer and displays what is being displayed on the host computer. Col 43, lines 49-56. Host computer comprises of keyboard and mouse. Col 11, lines 48-60. Stylus pen events are processed as input data for the Windows operating system of the computer system and the output data from an application program is transmitted to the wireless interface device. Col 10, lines 6-13. The positions of the stylus are transmitted to the host computer.), and

d) An operator interface device coupled to the remote communications device and adapted to accept user input and provide user output, the operator interface device to generate user output in response to the operator interface data signals from the remote communications device, and operable in response to user input to apply corresponding operator interface data signals to the remote communication device (Col 3, lines 48-52. The wireless interface device has a graphical user interface (GUI) for user input. Col 4, lines 55-68. Wireless interface device has a display subsystem for collecting input and displaying output. Col 10, lines 9-14. The positions of the stylus in stylus input subsystem are transmitted to the host computer, which generates display commands to the wireless interface device. Col 48, lines 21-24. If the user

selects a "host" icon, a list of host computer groups that are accessible by the wireless device are displayed.).

10. As per claim 49, Banerjee teaches an invention for controlling a plurality of host computers through a wireless interface device. Banerjee's invention comprises of:

a) Encoding the operator interface signals from each computer system (Col 42, lines 61-66. Wireless interface device receives what is being displayed on the host computer. Screen images of the host computer are transmitted to the wireless interface device.),

b) Transmitting the encoded operator interface signals via respective wireless links (Col 4, lines 2-5. Communication between the wireless interface device and host computer is by way of a wireless communication link),

c) Selecting one of the computer systems (Col 55, lines 45-62. Wireless interface device selects one of a plurality of computer systems.),

d) Receiving the transmitted encoded operator interface signals from the selected computer system (Col 10, lines 6-12. Wireless interface device receives output from the host computer and generates display commands.),

e) Decoding the received operator interface signals (Col 10, lines 6-12. Wireless interface device receives output from the host computer and generates display commands.),

f) Displaying user information at a location remote from the computer system in response to the decoded operator interface signals (Col 10, lines 6-14. Wireless interface

Art Unit: 2154

device receives output and generates display commands. Wireless interface device executes display commands, which may result in an update of the LCD.),

g) Receiving operator input at the remote location and generating corresponding operator interface signals responsive to the operator input (Col 10, lines 6-13. The wireless interface device controls the host computer with input data received from the stylus input subsystem, which are transmitted to the host computer.),

h) Encoding the generated operator interface signals (Col 10, lines 6-13. The wireless interface device controls the host computer with input data received from the stylus input subsystem, which are transmitted to the host computer.), and

i) Transmitting the encoded operator interface signals to the selected computer system via a wireless protocol (Col 10, lines 9-10. The position of the stylus in stylus input subsystem are delivered to the host computer. Col 4, lines 2-4. Communication is by way of a wireless communication link.).

11. As per claims 2, 11, 17, 26, 31, 40, 50, Banerjee teaches the computer administration system of claims 1, 10, 16, 25, 30, 49 wherein the operator interface data signals comprise keyboard, mouse, and video signals (Col 3, lines 46-61. The wireless interface device includes a virtual keyboard by way of the stylus or finger input. Col 10, lines 6-14. The positions of the stylus in the stylus input subsystem are transmitted to the host computer. Col 11, lines 35-39. Stylus input can be used as a mouse device. Col 11, lines 53-55. The gestures and mouse events are processed as input data to the host computer. Col 42, lines 61-66. Wireless

interface receives screen images of the host computer. Col 43, lines 49-55. Host computer has a keyboard and mouse.)

12. As per claims 3, 18, 27, 32, 42, Banerjee teaches the computer administration system of claims 1, 16, 25, 30, 37, wherein the remote communication device receives the operator interface transmission signals from the selected system communications device and applies the operator interface transmission signals to the selected system communications device via a wireless communications link (Col 42, lines 61-66. Wireless interface device receives what is being displayed on the host computer. Col 10, lines 6-13. The wireless interface device controls the program running in the host computer with input from the stylus input subsystem. Col 4, lines 2-4. Communications between the host computer and the wireless interface device is by a wireless communication link.).

13. As per claims 8, 23, 35, 47, Banerjee teaches the computer administration system of claims 1, 18, 32, wherein the operator interface signals are encoded for transmission by the transmitting system communications device or remote communications device and are decoded by the receiving system communications device or remote communications device (Col 10, lines 6-13. The positions of the stylus in the stylus input subsystem are transmitted to the host computer. Col 11, lines 52-58. The gestures or mouse events are interpreted and processed as input data to the Windows operating system. Col 4, lines 1-4. Communication between the wireless interface device and host computer is by way of a wireless communications link.).

14. As per claim 28, Banerjee teaches the computer administration system of claim 25, wherein the operator interface device comprises a plurality of buttons (Col 3, lines 48-61. The

wireless interface device comprises of a virtual keyboard and supports a full-sized external keyboard.).

15. As per claim 29, Banerjee teaches the computer administration system of claim 25, wherein the operator interface device comprises a touch screen and plurality of buttons are displayed on the touch screen display (Col 3, lines 48-61. The wireless interface device comprises includes a graphical user interface, where input is by way of a passive stylus. A virtual keyboard is provided and the activation of the keys is by way of the stylus or finger input.).

16. As per claim 38, Banerjee teaches the computer administration system of claim 37, wherein at least some of the computer systems comprise servers (Col 4, lines 23-30. Communication between wireless interface device and wired LAN includes a server.).

17. As per claim 39, Banerjee teaches the computer administration of claim 37, wherein at least some of the computer systems comprise workstations (Col 3, lines 40-43. Wireless interface device accesses and controls a desktop, tower, or portable computer.).

18. As per claim 41, Banerjee teaches the computer administration system of claim 37, wherein at least some of the computer systems comprise local operator interface devices and each corresponding system communication device is operable in a pass-through mode to couple the operator interface data signals between the local operator interface device and the computer system to allow the local operator interface device to control the computer system, and is operable in an override mode to operate in the transmit and receive modes to allow the

Art Unit: 2154

remote access device to control the computer system (Col 43, lines 49-56. Computer system has keyboard and mouse inputs for local user access, but also the wireless interface device can control the host computer. Wireless interface device can lock out a host computer to prevent local user access. Col 10, lines 6-12. Input from the wireless interface device is transmitted to the host computer, which then responds by outputting display commands to the wireless interface device.).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

19. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

20. Claims 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 13, 15, 19, 20, 22, 24, 33, 34, 36, 43, 44, 46, 48, 51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Banerjee, US Patent #6,760,017 and in view of Tang et al, US Patent #6,347,095 (Tang hereinafter).

21. As per claims 4, 12, 19, 33, 43, 51, Banerjee teaches an invention for a remote communication device to identify the system communication devices and for the operator interface to allow a desired identified system communication device to be selected. (Col 10, lines 1-3. Wireless interface device identifies and connects to a host computer. Col 48, lines 20-24. A list of host computer groups that are accessible by the wireless interface device are displayed.).

22. However, Banerjee not does specifically teach that the remote communications device identifies system communications devices proximate to the remote access device.

23. Tang teaches an invention for wireless communications between two devices based on proximity, where a device can identify and communicate with a plurality of devices within its proximity (Col 4, lines 43-56).

24. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Banerjee and Tang because both inventions deal with communications between a plurality of devices in a wireless environment. Furthermore, the teachings of Tang to identify and communicate with devices within its proximity improves the system alertness of the wireless interface device by providing notification and location information of the computer systems.

25. As per claims 5, 34, 13, 20, 44, Banerjee and Tang taught the computer system administration as defined in claims 4, 12, 19, and 43. Banerjee further teaches, wherein the user output generated by the operator interface device comprises a list of system communication devices and the operator interface device comprises a plurality of buttons that allow the desired identified system communication to be selected (Col 10, lines 1-3. Wireless interface device identifies and connects to a host computer. Col 48, lines 20-24. When a "host" icon is selected, a list of host computer groups that are accessible by the wireless interface device are displayed.).

26. As per claims 7, 15, 22, 46, Banerjee teaches the computer administration system of claims 5, 13, 20, 44, wherein the operator interface device further comprises a touch screen and

Art Unit: 2154

the plurality of buttons are displayed on the touch screen display (Col 3, lines 48-61. Input to the wireless interface device is by a passive stylus and a virtual keyboard is also provided as part of the GUI. Activation of the keys is by way of stylus or finger input.).

27. As per claims 9, 24, 36, 48, Banerjee teaches that the communication between the remote host computer and wireless interface device is by way of a wireless communication link (Col 4, lines 2-4).

28. However, Banerjee does not teach that the wireless communication link comprises a communication link communicating via Bluetooth protocol.

29. Tang teaches an invention for wireless communications between two devices based on proximity, where wireless communication link uses the Bluetooth protocol (Col 5, lines 8-15; Col 5, lines 60-65).

30. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the invention was made to combine the teachings of Banerjee and Tang because both inventions deal with wireless communications between two devices. Furthermore, the invention of Tang to use the Bluetooth protocol for wireless communications improves Banerjee's invention by improving the system alertness of the wireless interface device by providing notification and geographic location information of the computer systems.

31. Claims 6, 14, 21, 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Banerjee, US Patent #6,760,017 and Tang, US Patent #6,347,095, and in view of "Official Notice".

32. As per claims 6, 14, 21, 45, Banerjee teaches of performing a manual procedure for identified and connecting to the desired host computer (Col 10, lines 1-3). Furthermore, the wireless interface device includes a hot icon area for switching control of the host computer (Col 48, lines 6-8). When the user selects a certain dialog box, a list of host computer groups that are accessible by the wireless interface are displayed (Col 48, lines 18-24). The input of the wireless interface device is by a stylus input subsystem (Col 3, lines 48-52).

33. However, Banerjee does not specifically teach of buttons comprising of a manual connect, previous, next, and select buttons to allow the desired identified system communications device to be selected.

34. "Office Notice" is taken for the concept of having buttons comprising of a manual connect, previous, next, and select buttons is known and accepted in the art. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have buttons comprising of a manual connect, previous, next, and select buttons to allow the desired identified system communications device to be selected because having dedicated buttons to select a system communication improves the user-friendliness of the wireless interface device by allowing the user to quickly select the desired system computer device without having to go through various application screens.

Conclusion

35. A shortened statutory period for reply to this Office action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action.

Art Unit: 2154

36. The following prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.


Omizo, US Patent #6,820,119 teaches an invention for managing a plurality of computer systems by a wireless terminal, where the plurality of computer systems have wireless communication functions.

37. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joshua Joo whose telephone number is 571 272-3966 and fax number is 571 273-3966. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Thursday 8 to 5:30.

38. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John A Follansbee can be reached on 571 272-3964.

39. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

January 24, 2005
JJ

 **JOHN FOLLANSBEE**
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100